§ 24.106

Subpart B—Litigation

§ 24.106 Objections to the findings and order and request for a hearing.

(a) Any party who desires review, including judicial review, of the findings and order must file any objections and/ or a request for a hearing on the record within 30 days of receipt of the findings and order pursuant to paragraph (b) of §24.105. The objection and/or request for a hearing must be in writing and state whether the objection is to the findings and/or the order. The date of the postmark, facsimile transmittal, or e-mail communication will be considered to be the date of filing; if the objection is filed in person, by hand-delivery or other means, the objection is filed upon receipt. Objections must be filed with the Chief Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Department of Labor, 800 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001, and copies of the objections must be mailed at the same time to the other parties of record, the OSHA official who issued the findings and order. the Assistant Secretary, and the Associate Solicitor, Division of Fair Labor Standards, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., N 2716, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210.

(b) If a timely objection is filed, all provisions of the order will be stayed. If no timely objection is filed with respect to either the findings or the order, the findings and order will become the final decision of the Secretary, not subject to judicial review.

§24.107 Hearings.

- (a) Except as provided in this part, proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure for administrative hearings before the Office of Administrative Law Judges, codified at subpart A, 29 CFR part 18.
- (b) Upon receipt of an objection and request for hearing, the Chief Administrative Law Judge will promptly assign the case to a judge who will notify the parties, by certified mail, of the day, time, and place of hearing. The hearing is to commence expeditiously, except upon a showing of good cause or otherwise agreed to by the parties. Hearings will be conducted de novo, on the record. Administrative law judges have

broad discretion to limit discovery in order to expedite the hearing.

- (c) If both the complainant and the respondent object to the findings and/ or order, the objections will be consolidated, and a single hearing will be conducted.
- (d) Formal rules of evidence will not apply, but rules or principles designed to assure production of the most probative evidence available will be applied. The administrative law judge may exclude evidence that is immaterial, irrelevant, or unduly repetitious.

§24.108 Role of Federal agencies.

- (a)(1) The complainant and the respondent will be parties in every proceeding. At the Assistant Secretary's discretion, he or she may participate as a party or participate as amicus curiae at any time at any stage of the proceedings. This right to participate includes, but is not limited to, the right to petition for review of a decision of an administrative law judge, including a decision approving or rejecting a settlement agreement between the complainant and the respondent.
- (2) Copies of pleadings in all cases, whether or not the Assistant Secretary is participating in the proceeding, must be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and to the Associate Solicitor, Division of Fair Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., N 2716, Washington, DC 20210.
- (b) The Environmental Protection Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Department of Energy, if interested in a proceeding, may participate as amicus curiae at any time in the proceedings, at the agency's discretion. At the request of the interested federal agency, copies of all pleadings in a case must be sent to the agency is participating in the proceeding.

§24.109 Decision and orders of the administrative law judge.

(a) The decision of the administrative law judge will contain appropriate findings, conclusions, and an order pertaining to the remedies provided in